Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 92 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1793. [Whole No. 414.]

LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

WHEREAS the act passed at the last Session of Congress, intituled, "An Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions." is found by experience inadequate to prevent the admission of improper claims to invalid pensions, and not to contain a sufficient facility for the allowance of such as may be well founded: THEREFORE

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second, third and fourth sections of the said Act, be repealed, and that in future, all claims to such pensions shall be regulated in the manner following, to wit.

First, All evidence relative to invalids shall be taken upon oath or affirmation, before the Judge of the district in which such invalids reside, or before any three persons specially authorized by commission from the said Judge.

Secondly, The evidence relative to any claimant must prove positive disability to have been the effect of known wounds, received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the late war. That this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company, in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses, to the same effect, setting forth the time, and place of such known wound.

Thirdly, Every claimant shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, by two physicians or surgeons, to be authorized by commission from the said Judge, who shall report, in writing, their opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of the said disability, and, in what degree, it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood, by labor.

Fourthly, Every claimant shall produce evidence of the time of his leaving the service of the United States. He must also produce evidence of three reputable freeholders of the City, Town or County, in which he usually resided, for the two years immediately after he left the service, as aforesaid, of the existence of his disability, during that period; and ascertaining, of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor or means of support of the claimant.

Fifthly, And the said claimant must produce the evidence of two credible witnesses, of the continuance of his disability, from the expiration of the said two years, to the time of his application.

Sixthly, Each claimant must shew a good and sufficient cause why he did not apply for a pension to the person or persons authorized to examine his claims, on or before the eleventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the time limited for applications of this nature.

Seventhly, No evidence of any claimant shall be admitted whose claim has been examined and rejected, on or before the aforesaid eleventh of December, one Thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

And be it further enacted, That the Judge of the district shall transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the Secretary for the Department of War, in order that the same may be compared with the Muster-rolls, and other documents in his office; and the said Secretary shall make a statement of the cases of the said claimants to Congress, with such circumstances and remarks, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to take such order thereon, as they may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That no person not on the pension list, before the twenty-third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be entitled to a pension, who shall not have complied with the rules and regulations herein prescribed; saving however to all persons, all and singular their rights founded upon legal adjudications under the act intituled "an act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions." But it shall be the duty of the Secretary at war, in conjunction with the Attorney-General, to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the validity of any such rights claimed under the act aforesaid, by the determination of certain persons styling themselves commissioners.

And be it further enacted, That no claim to a pension shall be allowed under this act, which shall not be presented within two years from the passing of the same.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, FEBRUARY 28, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT providing compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March in the present year, the compensation of the President of the United States shall be at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, with the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States, and now in possession of the President: And that of the Vice-President, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, in full for their respective services, to be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED FEBRUARY 18, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

An ACT respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the Service of their Masters.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the territories north-west or south of the River Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such State or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or territory from whence the person so charged, fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear: But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the State or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

And be it further enacted, That any agent, appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the State or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

And be it also enacted, That when any person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the north-west or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labour, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor, to the State or territory from which he or she fled.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labour, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbour or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labour, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.—Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving moreover to the person claiming such labour or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries or either of them.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED FEBRUARY 12, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

FROM THE ORACLE OF DAUPHIN.
PRINTED AT HARRISBURGH.

LOUIS, then, has at length ascended the scaffold!—is at length—BEHEADED!—Cruel fate!—Humanity supposes the *crown* might have sufficed—supposes that, stript of the trappings of royalty—deprived of regal power—Louis might, nay, ought to, have been permitted to live—a citizen of France. However perfect the republican system of France may be; however conducive to the establishment of universal liberty; it will be viewed with horror by posterity when found sealed with the blood of Louis XVI.—Inhumanity and insult do not, cannot, constitute republicanism: but behold Louis! hapless fellow-creature!—The vilest criminals are, in all countries, permitted to address the surrounding multitude, on the subject of their guilt or innocence, without interruption: but this, it seems, was too great indulgence for him. Unfortunate Louis!—The withholding that indulgence, however, with the contemptible manner in which it was withheld, was more degrading to his executioners, (not to say MURDERERS) than mortifying to him. Insulting him in the moment of death, while yet his soul hovered over the verge of eternity, with the sound of drums and trumpets, was an instance of contempt never exhibited before; derogatory to the characters of French republicans; and which has fixed an indelible blot on the historic page of France! May such conduct never be imitated!

All this contempt and ignominy was imposed by the French on Louis—who was once a monarch beloved—the pride of Frenchmen—for aspiring to the dignity which he once possessed. Is it reasonable to suppose, that Louis was, by nature, a greater enemy to the freedom of mankind, than the members of the National Convention? Is it not the most eligible position, that under the influence of a similar education, and expectations, he would have ranked among the foremost patriots in France? But where is the man who, nursed in the lap of royalty, imbibed with his first milk, the principles of hereditary right; and whose whole plan of education had been calculated to inspire him with a firm conviction of his indubitable right to sway the sceptre, would have acted otherwise? Such ideas instilled, I say, into his mind from his earliest infancy to maturity, not only by the most striking precepts, but by the example of his predecessor, whose authority, so far from being controuled, or even disputed, was sanctioned by the united approbation and encomiums of his subjects, must necessarily have prompt him to similar measures. Gratitude should rise in proportion to the benefit received; without adverting to the actuating cause: for, let that be what it may, the benefit is still the same. Then let us drop a tributary tear to the memory of a man, whose peculiar situation in life exposed him to sufferings, of which no other man was capable, and whose only crime (if he was guilty of a crime) was merely the effect of education. The real service he rendered us (when a King) in our struggles for freedom, every circumstance considered, was alone sufficient to counterbalance all the political errors of his life, and demands our warmest gratitude.

A FREEMAN.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LOUIS CAPET HAS LOST HIS CAPUT.*

FROM my use of a pun, it may seem that I think lightly of his fate. I certainly do. It affects me no more than the execution of another malefactor. Less indeed, because knowing the commiseration which will ensue on the false principle of estimating highly the misfortunes of great personages, I feel a contempt of this distinction in favor of rank, and am disposed to commiserate less than in the case of some obscure and unpitied rogue that goes to the gallows, without a thought to survive him. Because few pity him, I will be one of those few: but in the case of Louis, because there are so many Kings, and Queens, and Aristocrats throughout the world, to make a mountain of the matter, I disdain to join with them, or feel pity at all.

That he was guilty, there can be no doubt. IT WAS SCARCELY IN HUMAN NATURE THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE GUILTY. Who ever parted with power when he could keep it? Some have parted with life—some with power—Voluntarily! Marcus, Brutus and Atticus, with life: Diocletian and Charles, with power: suicide in the one case, and resignation in the other. But give me an example of one acquiescing from the heart in an abridgment of power, and retaining the remainder. Pride and ambition will be nothing, rather than half what it was. A man that has been in the habit of dictating every thing but the power of thought to those of mankind around him, cannot have become such a philosopher, as to reduce his mind with his state, and be satisfied with a restricted controul. You may as well tame a grown up wolf, or a bear. To a certain extent Louis was sincere. He was willing, nay anxious, to procure for the people all the happiness he could give them under despotism: that is, a convention of the states, in order to choose their own ways and means of supplying him with money. But he had no idea of retrenching his prerogative. He was not sincere in the adopting the constitution. His oath was false; his councils infidious; his object subjugation by the assistance of his brother kings. It was at stake whether he should succeed, and trucidate half a million of subjects? or whether his subjects should decapitate him. Had he succeeded, would his brother kings, and aristocrats, have felt commiseration at a recital of the trucidation of democrats? No: they would have snuffed the air that brought the account, as if fragrant with odoriferous odours. Why then such a noise even with republicans about the death of Louis?

Washington, April 1, 1793.

* Caput is the Latin word for head.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

BRITISH habits, British affections, ideas, attachments, prejudices, and even resentments have vegetated rapidly in this country since the late war. No better evidence of this truth is wanting than the torrent of abuse daily poured forth from many of the American presses by the vile tools of British ministerialism and British king-worshippers against the republicans and patriots of France, and the cause, which America, at least, from her own recent sufferings, ought to esteem the cause of human nature.—If the enlightened citizens of America know how to venerate the French, and would not be considered in Europe and by every consistent character here as degenerate from the manly principles of 1776, they will turn with abhorrence from the men, who by the aid of the press are endeavoring to prejudice the community against France, and to excite the sympathy of the public in favor of royalty, eternally extirpated as it is from this country, and from the hearts of all true Americans.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, February 8.

Massacre of the Second of September.

A DEPUTATION from the society of *Defenders of the sole and indivisible Republic* (Jacobins) of Paris appeared at the Bar, after which one of them spoke as follows:

"We hoped that the death of the Tyrant would have put an end to all animosities; but you have ordered the minister of justice to prosecute the authors of the occurrences of the 2d and 3d of September. Order him also to prosecute the authors of the massacres in the Champ de Mars, and at Nanci; and those persons who signed the petition of the Feuillans: all of whom we have already pardoned.

"The 2d and 3d of September are not such as they have been represented.

"Did not the people know, that there were innumerable villains confined in the prisons by the counter-revolutionary tribunals; and that they intended to fortify themselves there, and procure the King's escape by means of a junction with the Chevaliers of the Poignard?

"The people punished the guilty, and set the innocent at liberty. After this they flew to the frontiers and conquered the enemy.

"Legislators! these excesses ought to be urged against those who provoked them; and you ought to recollect, that popular vengeance is but a supplement to the laws. We

therefore demand, that you repeal your former Decree."

Another deputation from the section of Marseilles made a similar request.

M. Lanjuinais affirmed, that upwards of 8000 persons had been assassinated from the 2d to the 9th of September, in different parts of the kingdom. [Here the Convention made a great clamor.]

M. Chabot said, that he had been accused of participating in the massacre of the 2d of September; but he had bathed the hands of many of the Marseillois with tears, and actually preserved several of the prisoners from the fury of the populace. He concluded by asserting, that instead of five or six assassins, there were no less than 10,000 men armed with muskets and bayonets, and that Manuel and Petion were privy to the sounding of the alarm bell).

After a short but tumultuous debate, in which one member termed the other *Scelerat*, the Convention decreed, that all proceedings should be stopped until the report was received from the minister of justice.

A letter was read from the commissary of the marine at Ville Franche, announcing that all the invalids and sailors had emigrated from that city, and taken up an asylum in the States of the King of Sardinia, that they might not be compelled to serve on board the ships of the Republic.

The commissioners at Liege write, that provisions for the army arrive from all quarters; that the persons dispatched to Ostend, have found in the town of Ghent, abundant ammunition, and a garrison of 3000 Belgians, and that order was upon the eve of being restored in all the other cities, in which there are yet no military hospitals, pay-masters, or magazines.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.

On the 15th inst. a deputation waited on the Duke Regent, to assure his Royal Highness of the fidelity of the citizens of the capital. The deputies were most graciously received, and had the following assurances made them:

"That it was the intention of the Duke Regent to deliver the constitution established by the deceased monarch, as well as all the privileges and prerogatives attached to it, in all their integrity, to the king his nephew, on his coming of age." This declaration has occasioned here a general content. His Royal Highness has also revoked the form of the process relative to the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, adopted by the Diet in 1789. Every thing, in short, is to be placed on the ancient footing.

WESEL, (Ger.) Feb. 2.

Proclamation by the Emperor.

"Convinced that our faithful subjects of the Netherlands will not be happy unless they enjoy the rights and privileges granted to them by our ancestors, and wishing to reign over them only as a tender father reigns over his family, we publicly declare that our intention is that they shall enjoy these rights and privileges in their full extent; and that we will exert all our strength to prevent the infringement of them, as well as to re establish all things on the same footing as that on which they were under our great grandfather Charles VI. It is agreeable to our way of thinking, to act with kindness and clemency even towards the enemies of the Belgic provinces and others. For this reason we grant a general amnesty, and without exception, promising that every thing which has hitherto passed shall be buried in the most profound oblivion, and we desire that those who at present bear arms against their country, and who are comprehended under the name of Belgians, will peaceably return to their families, since they are not excepted from the present general amnesty. As some words liable to misconstruction may have slipped into this declaration, we promise to repair in person to the Netherlands, to deliberate jointly with the Three Estates united, on every thing that may remain to be settled, in order to establish the repose and tranquility of those provinces, and to effect their happiness.

"Done at Vienna, this 26th of December, 1792.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It appears that the French, doubtful, perhaps, of the pacific intentions of the British Cabinet, insured in London a great number of their expected ships. This was done when exchange stood at 18 or 20.

The Ottoman Porte has obliged M. Choiseul Gouffier to leave Constantinople, and avowed its intentions to recognize the new republic.

The sultan is now making preparations for war against Russia. The recovery of the Crimea is said to have lately become the object of his ambition; and in this project he is promised to be assisted with a French fleet.

The emperor is expected to repair in a few weeks to the army before Frankfort, in order to open the approaching campaign.

Pelletier was a man of considerable fortune—He was owner of two of the finest estates in France: St. Fargeau in Puisaye, and Mont Joye near Autun. Although he had a very superb house in Paris, he lived, according to the present system of self-denial in Paris, in a small apartment on the fourth floor—His father had been rigorous to his vassals, and the son deemed himself bound to repair his errors. His wife was the daughter of Fleury—She brought him one daughter, living now, and died herself of a Milk Fever. Pelletier had four brothers by the second marriage of his father. Very conscientiously he refused to become a member of any of the clubs of Paris.

The Alvados, Hastel, from Mosambique, is arrived at the Isle of France, after having experienced a dangerous insurrection of her negroes, in which 50 of the wretched men were unavoidably put to the sword.

Methodists.—That this body of people are well affected to the present constitution, the following anecdote will sufficiently prove. At the last conference of their preachers, it was intimated that a Methodist had said or written something which was construed to be unfavorable to the existing government. Upon which the whole body of preachers to the number of 130, came unanimously to the following resolutions:

1st. None of us shall, either in writing or conversation, speak slightly or irreverently of the government under which he lives.

2d. We are to observe, that the Oracles of God command us to be subject to the higher powers; and that honor to the king is there connected with the fear of God.

The Methodists do not consider themselves as a separate body, and have therefore signed the addresses to his Majesty, in all the cities, towns and parishes through the kingdom where they reside.

Advertisement Extraordinary.

Wanted a handsome fleet of French flat bottom boats, to have accession from time to time on the Sussex and Essex coasts, to be landed occasionally—*in the ministerial papers*. N. B. A good price will be given.

The declaration of the King of Prussia is more adapted to the meridian of the 14th, than of the 18th century. To tell the Poles of Peace at the very moment that he is letting lose the dogs of war against them, is an insult to the Majesty of Human Nature. It is "treason to God's own image, rational and immortal man."

If we substitute the name of William Pitt for Lord North, we shall find that this is begun under exactly the same auspices as the American war. Hawkesbury, ci-devant Charles Jenkinson—Loughborough, Gower, now Stafford—Dundas—Jack Robinson, &c. &c. were all in play that time as now.

Frederic III. Grand Duke of Tuscany, has just acknowledged the French Republic, in a letter addressed to the executive council signed by himself, and dated Florence, January 16, 1793.

La Fayette—The harsh and rigorous treatment which this unfortunate General has experienced during his captivity, has provoked universal conjecture, and indeed has been uniformly reprobated. A correspondent who has lately returned from the continent says, it is to be explained in the following manner:

It was always reported, and is now believed in France, that when the King and Queen attempted to make their escape, and were stopped at Varennes, it was with the knowledge and connivance of LaFayette.

It was afterwards understood that he as immediately repented of this connivance, and took effectual means to prevent the Royal Family from accomplishing their purpose.

It is certain that the Queen has always asserted and been convinced, that their disappointment and consequent detention, is to be imputed to La Fayette. Hence her resentment to him has been implacable.

This account, if not true, is certainly plausible; and if it be really understood by the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, that La Fayette did actually do what this representation implies, we can the less wonder that the treatment which he experiences is rigorous and severe.

No one fact has yet been proved that can criminate the unfortunate Queen of France!

It is difficult for us to conceive upon what pretence they can summon the suffering Antoniette to a trial—But why, when the mention of French trial is started, does any one think they need a plea for such sacrifices? Is not the vile Orleans among them?—"There they are,

"Let the Devil and the Duke alone to accuse 'em."

We understand the first step to be taken with respect to the Dauphin of France, will be to declare him illegitimate—Thus adding insult to injury, with that savage and callous spirit which is now become the characteristic of the French of Paris.

When Mr. Fox heard of the assassination of Louis XVI. he is said to have remarked that "France was bent upon provoking an unanimous war against herself, and of making it impossible even for her friends to serve her." Who the friends were thus alluded to, we do not hear, and cannot permit ourselves to conjecture—Nothing would be so irksome to us, as even by insinuation to

"*Wrong an honorable man.*"

Septeuil, the worthy treasurer of the civil list of the late Louis XVI. is at present at Southampton, deeply afflicted at the loss of a beloved master. This gentleman is, by his loyalty, kept from a personal property of 20,000l. per annum.

Brissot' *opinion on the King's sentence.*

"In the opinion I have already presented, I declared that Louis appeared guilty of the crime of high treason, and that he deserves death.

"I was, and am still convinced that the sentence of the Convention, be it what it may, must be pregnant with dreadful inconveniencies.

"I was, and am still convinced, that the sentence of the Nation,* whatever it might have been, would have none of those inconveniencies, or that if it involved any, their effects would have been guarded against by the energy of national omnipotence.

"The Convention has negatived the proposition for an appeal; and I say it with grief, the evil genius which dictated this decision, has prepared incalculable misfortunes for France

"They are inevitable, whatever system is adopted by the Convention; for I see in a vote for confinement, the seeds of disturbances, a pretext for the factious, a pretext for calumnies which will be brought forward against the convention, who will be accused of pusilanimity, of corruption, &c. tending to destroy that confidence of the public in them, so necessary in the present critical circumstances.

"I see in the vote for death the signal of a dreadful war, a war which will cost much blood and treasure to my country; and it is not lightly that I advance this opinion: not that France need dread tyrants and their satellites; but nations led astray by calumnies against the sentence of the convention, will unite with them: and for this reason I had been in favor of an appeal to the people, because by this mode of proceeding, tyrants would be obliged to respect the sentence of a great people; because that nations could not then be led astray by them; because, in case of an attack, the French people would be unanimous in their opposition to such a coalition.

"Convinced, that the sentence pronounced by the convention will be followed by misfortunes, I have long been searching for a mode of punishment, most consistent with justice, and most safe for the public interest; which would secure to the convention the respect of all parties; which would conciliate the esteem of nations; which would terrify tyrants and interfere with the intrigues and intentions of their cabinets, who all wish for the death of Louis, because they want to render their war popular; which would interfere with the plans of the pretenders to the crown; which would, finally, unite the nation to the sentence of the convention.

"All these desiderata I find in the sentence of death, with the amendment of Louvet; that is, a suspension of the execution, till after the ratification of the constitution by the people.

"From the above motives, I have preferred this sentence to that of imprisonment, though this last is supported by men whom I esteem—though supported by Thomas Paine, and the wishes of 4,000,000 of free Americans. This fact I can with confidence aver, because I am well acquainted with those estimable republicans. I prefer the sentence of death, with a suspension of the execution until the ratification of the constitution; because this respect on places your judgment under the safeguard of the nation, because it gives to your sentence a character of disinterestedness and magnanimity which I wish to see it clothed with; because, finally, it unites the whole nation to one sentence, the only means by which the nation will be enabled to appease internal troubles or oppose external violence.

"My opinion will be calumniated; it was the fate reserved for my opinion whatever it might be. I will answer calumnies only by a life free from reproach; for I defy here my enemies to cite a single fact; I should answer it by my honorable poverty, which I shall bequeath to my children; and perhaps the moment is not very distant when they will inherit this sorrowful legacy; but until that moment, which I await with composure, I will answer calumnies only by my indefatigable zeal to maintain the system of order without which a republic is nothing but an assembly of villains.

"Citizens, I dwell, and I ought to dwell upon this part of my opinion; a storm is gathering; it will be violent: France can resist it; but her success depends upon one thing. If we do not extirpate the disorganizing principle which disturbs us in every shape, I say it with the confidence of a man who knows your debilitated situation, your resources, those of your enemies, their principal supports, if this disorganizing principle is not annihilated the republic will soon no longer exist.

"I vote for death, suspending its execution until the ratification of the constitution by the people."

* Brissot was in favor of refering final judgment to the Primary Assemblies.

Dumourier's present object is certainly to become temporary teller of the Amsterdam bank—but he perhaps may find some difficulty in effecting his purpose, for the Dutch directors have inundated the whole country round it, and positively protest against his drawing on them without due notice; his business with them must therefore be current and done with the usual grace—viz. so many days after sight.

Domeſtic Articles.

CHARLESTON, March 30.

The company for opening the navigation of the Catawba river is revived, and proceeding with ſpirit in making the arrangements for compleating the object of their inſtitution. At a late meeting they elected the honorable Judge Grimke, for their Preſident; and the honorable William Smith, Gabriel Manigault, John S. Cripps, Charles E. Miller, Chriſtian Senf, und David Ramſay, Eſqrs. Directors.

It is with pleaſure we notice a novel inſtitution that has taken place in this city, within a few days paſt, which equally contributes to the comfort and convenience of our citizens, as well as ſtrangers—we mean the eſtabliſhment of hackney coaches, which now daily ply in our ſtreets.

BOSTON, April 8.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Port-au-Prince, March 13, 1793.

"The army which is out on the Plains have got quarrelling among themſelves, and are coming in to day, to leave the Plains to the mercy of the Negroes, and you may depend that it will all be burnt to aſhes. The Municipality made a requeſt, or rather a demand, yeſterday, that all the maſters of veſſels ſhould furniſh one third of their crew to go out on the Plains—which they refuſe. They are willing to guard the town to ſave their own goods if poſſible. What will be the conſequence of our refuſal I don't know; but we ſuppoſe that they will lay a general embargo. The people are in the greateſt conſternation you can conceive of;—they expect when the army comes in they will again fight among themſelves, and if they do, this town will again be burnt. There is another circumſtance which we are afraid of—a Commiſſary is expected here every moment, from the Cape, to enforce ſome act, which the people here are determined ſhall not take place:—How it will be ſettled, God only knows. I wiſh I was clear of this place of confuſion, tumult and diſorder; but it is impoſſible—they will not let me go."

Extract of a letter dated Aux Caves, Feb. 14, from a Member of the Colonial Aſſembly.

"Tranquility is not yet reſtored to this Colony, and cannot be reſtored until freſh forces arrive, commanded by true republicans.

"Some of the rebels have lately ſet fire to the ſugar works in the quarter des Ances, belonging to ſeveral planters."

By the returns from a great number of towns, there is no doubt but the preſent Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be rechoſen.

Dr. Samuel Holten is elected Federal Repreſentative.

AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

Capt. Paul Worth, of Nantucket, in a letter to a friend of his at that place, communicates the following agreeable intelligence of the ſucceſs of our Whalemen fitted out the paſt ſeaſon. He dates the letter from Martinico, 18th Feb. 1793—and mentions, that he has obtained 1100 barrels of ſperm. and 2000 whale-oil.

Obad. Barnard, on the coaſt of Peru, 20th July,	700
George Bunker, ditto,	600
William Swain, on the Brazil coaſt, 20th December,	700
Gilbert Folger,	700
Seth Coffin,	400
David Barnard,	none
Philip Foſdick,	100
Zenus Coffin,	100
Peter Foſdick,	20
William Gliſby,	20
Thomas Brook, 700 ſperm and barrels whale.	200
Dunkirk veſſels, 12th December.	
Peleg Bunker,	600
Benjamin Paddock,	700
Prince Coleman,	900
The Penelope,	900
William Hawer,	120

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) April 8.

From a Correſpondent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman lately from France informs, that the lovers of modern ethics will ſhortly be gratified with the following conſolatory publications, viz. "The Wrongs of Man," by Mr. Paine; being a maſterly illuſtration, in the way of contraſt, of his former ſubject—"The Millenium, a poetical *Viſion*," by J. B. a fraterniſed American—"State Regeneration, or the political Bleſſings of Atheiſm," by Citizen Dupont—And "The Idea of Humanity on the new Scheme of univerſal Fraternity," by Citizens Egalite and Robeſpierre—an immortal work, with this motto, from M'Fingal—

For now in its primæval ſenſe,
The term HUMAN'TY *comprehends*
All things, of which, on this ſide hell,
The human mind is capable.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſchooner Port-au-Prince, Levin Jones, maſter, in 8 days from St. Domingo. During Capt. Jones's ſtay at St. Jeremie, the mulattoes had revolted; and at the time of his departure, the diſturbances had not ſubſided. About the 20th of March, a whaling ſloop put into Jeremie, and informed, that a few nights before, they loſt their Captain and ſix hands. She was called the Sally, Captain Howland.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1763.

At a meeting of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, held at the City-Hall this day, they proceeded to the choice of a Mayor for the enſuing year, when MATTHEW CLARKSON, Eſquire, appeared to be unanimouſly re-elected. ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Clk.

Philadelphia, April 17.

Articles of accuſation and impeachment for high miſdemeanors, were paſſed againſt the Comptroller General of this Commonwealth, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives at their late ſeſſion. The charges refer principally to certain negociations and ſpeculations in public ſecurities. The Houſe reſerves to itſelf the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other accuſation or impeachment againſt the ſaid Comptroller General.

The Legiſlature of the ſtate is adjourned to the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt next.

Wm. Colt, Eſq. Treaſurer of the ſtate of Connecticut, is appointed ſuperintendant of the Manufactory of Paterſon, N. J.

A publication in a London paper, ſigned CHARLES J. FOX, Colonel FITZPATRICK, Lord ROBERT SPENCER, &c. contains the following declaration:

"That we will, all and each of us, in our reſpective ſtations, collectively and individually, contribute every aſſiſtance in our power to the due execution of the laws, the maintenance of civil order and government, and the immediate ſuppreſſion of all riots and tumults, under what pretence ſoever they may be excited; to diſcourage all illegal meetings, and all ſeditious and inflammatory writings, calculated to miſlead and ſeduce the people from their allegiance, and render them blind to their true intereſts."

The Indian Chiefs who lately went from this city to the eaſtern ſtates, left Boſton the week before laſt, on their return to the Indian country.

Various are the reports in circulation—Spain it is ſaid has declared for a neutrality in the war; but at the ſame time the Spaniſh Court is gone into mourning for the late King of France.

There is a letter in town from Liſbon, dated the 5th of March, which contains the following accounts—"That France has declared War againſt Spain—that a French cruiſer has taken a Spaniſh veſſel, loaded with hides and tallow, and having on board 100,000 dollars ſpecie—that the Britiſh government had publicly recognized the Dauphin as King of France—that Liſbon was arming with vigour, and would have a fleet of ſhips of the line in a few days ready for ſea."

The ſhip America, Capt. Bright, from Calcutta, is arrived at New-York.

A correſpondent obſerves, that as Engliſh accounts of French affairs are ſaid to be partial, incorrect and falſe, it is much to be deſired that the public might be favored with Tranſlations from the Leyden Gazette, undoubtedly the beſt paper publiſhed in Europe, and which is conſtantly received in this country.

A bill has been brought into the Iriſh Houſe of Commons to diſcontinue the reſtraints and diſabilities heretofore impoſed by law on perſons in that country profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion.

A motion has alſo been made and agreed to, for the Houſe to go into a committee of the whole on the ſubject of a parliamentary reform.

The Roman Catholic bill originated with the Hon. Mr. Hobart. The motion for the committee on a reform, with Mr. Grattan.

Theſe ſalutary meaſures appear to be the reſult of accommodating principles, which it is found neceſſary to adopt, in order to enſure unanimity at the preſent intereſting criſis of affairs. Should the people of Ireland find a redreſs of their public grievances in conſequence of the war with France, it will verify the proverb, "*that it is an ill wind which blows no body any good.*"

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The real friends of freedom and the equal rights of man in the United States, and in all other countries, are the friends of reaſon, juſtice and humanity; but there are thoſe in all parts of the civilized world, who while they aſſume the honorable appellation of Republicans, diſcover the moſt intolerant and rancorous temper towards thoſe who preſume to controvert the juſtice of maxims which lead to the extermination of the human race.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Delaware State, to his friend in this city.

"I have juſt been reading the hiſtory of the crimes, enormities, and abſurdities of human nature, from the end of the 9th century, down to the preſent time—Such a picture muſt diſguſt every thoughtful perſon, with the ſpecies he belongs to, unleſs indeed he reflect that the aggregate of human worth was ever to be found in the private walks of domeſtic retirement. But for many centuries I fear, little of this worth was to be ſeen even there. The ſmall ſtock of current knowledge ſeems only calculated to oppreſs with more plauſibility the ignorant multitude, who without the honor or fortitude of mere ſavages; without any intereſt in the quarrels of their rulers, were ſacrificed, without remorſe, to the irrational and barbarous policy of monſters called Popes, Kings, and Emperors. At length, however, a dawn of hope ſeemed breaking in upon the world, that the condition of poor human nature was altering for the better. The progreſs made in ſcience, in the knowledge of civil liberty and genuine religion, was cheering every liberal and good heart, with the idea, that the ferocity of men was ſoftening into humanity, and the period nearly at hand, when the deſtruction of the human ſpecies would be confined entirely to the ſavages of the foreſt. But alas! How is humanity diſappointed, when compelled to weep again, over the woeful tragedies now acting, on a theatre, which is continually boaſting its pre-eminence in politics and in philoſophy? Refinements in cruelty, barbarity and profligacy, inſtead of yielding to the light of reaſon, appear to keep pace with its progreſs, and the ſame enthuſiaſm which for ages has deſolated the earth, is as active as ever in the work of death and ruin, though cloathed in the plauſible garments of *Freedom* and *Equality*. In reading the diſcourſes of the preſent rulers of France, one would be led to imagine that the human faculties had been ſuddenly promoted to a degree of energy unknown to ancient times; that man had aſſumed a ſuperior rank in the order of intellectual beings, whilſt at the ſame time we behold all the low and boiſterous paſſions, marking every ſtage of their conduct, and the apoſtles of liberty and humanity, ſunk as deep in blood as the inquiſitor or the deſpot. The fact, I believe, is, they have determined to make the experiment upon Bayle's ſentiment, that *a nation of Atheiſts may be a moral and free people*, and all but themſelves muſt clearly ſee that they have failed in the very outſet.—Even a ſyſtem of *Theiſm*, I ſuſpect, will never anſwer their purpoſe, and it is really aſtoniſhing that men of abilities in legiſlation, ſhould rank the doctrines of the Goſpel, among antient prejudices and abuſes. Nothing would be more eaſy than to demonſtrate that of all the ſyſtems ever held out to mankind, the tenets of the Goſpel are the moſt democratic. It contains expreſſions and injunctions of equality not to be met with elſewhere. In vain will either deſpotiſm or ariſtocracy look for ſanction or ſhelter under the law of Chriſt; and I will venture to ſay, that the Chriſtian conſtitution has provided more effectually for the *Rights of Men*, than any that can be framed by the National Convention of France.

In the dereliction of this divine ſyſtem, I think we may diſcover the ſource of all their enormities. In combating ancient prejudices, they have fallen into modern ones equally groundleſs and fatal. They have attributed to religion the tyranny of deſpots, and the tame ſubmiſſion of nations—They have confounded Papal ambition and Prieſt-craft, with the doctrines of Chriſtianity; and forgetting the true old maxim that *corruptio optimi fit peſſima*, they have greedily ſwallowed all the extravagancies of their dogmatizing ſophiſts, who have wanted either diſcernment or candor, to diſtinguiſh between the genuine tenets of religion, and the follies which knavery or ignorance have grafted upon it, and ſanctified under that name.—They have not conſidered, that to diſcard both together, or to attack the firſt on account of the laſt, is at leaſt as far from true wiſdom as ſuperſtition itſelf. If chriſtianity is to be diſmiſſed becauſe evil men have made it inſtrumental to abuſes, let us for the ſame reaſon baniſh reaſon, philoſophy and freedom from ſociety. The picture now exhibited by that powerful nation, is certainly dark and diſguſting to every unprejudiced eye; and for my part, I can feel but little grounds for the exultation that has been manifeſted at the ſucceſs of their arms. It would have been time enough for America to rejoice over the defeat of Francis and Frederick, when the conduct of their conquerors ſhould be marked with the mild feature of Philanthropy and Benevolence. At preſent the moſt ſanguinary oſtraciſm is their only law, and as the laſt and beſt of their kings has fallen a victim to its fury, we may eaſily conclude what will be the fate of thouſands of more ignoble ſufferers. A revolution cemented by ſuch torrents of blood—much of which has been unneceſſarily ſhed, muſt afford but ſlender hope for the future happineſs of a nation; for however certain it is, that the lot of man has ever been to ſmart under all the branches of tyranny and oppreſſion; yet will not this conſideration excuſe the aſſertors of liberty, when they wantonly purſue the ſame deſolating plan. In my opinion the only credit due to theſe reformers, is, to have demoliſhed the foundation of ancient deſpotiſm, and to have eradicated abuſes, which have for ages been the reproach and ſcourge of human nature; but political happineſs conſiſts not in deſtruction alone: New ſyſtems muſt be erected on the ſcite of the old ones. A chaſm in coercive laws, would be as dangerous as tyranny in a Prince or Miniſter, and every artful villain would become a deſpot; wherefore, unleſs a government be adopted immediately that may tranquilize that agitated nation—that may increaſe their comforts whilſt it ſecures their rights, that may protect individuals from mobs and demagogues, more effectually, than former laws defended them from nobility and courts; unleſs it check the ſpirit of conqueſt and promote the peace of mankind, by countenancing uſeful knowledge and *genuine* religion, the only fruit of this revolution will be, to have rouzed an impetuous people from the lethargy of ſlavery, to the fever of liberty, without furniſhing remedies for reducing them to that temperate compoſure, for want of which, political equality can never ſubſiſt." *Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Feb. 3, to his friend in this city.

"All is working in Europe for the freedom of man, the downfall of Antichriſt, and the dawn of that day, when all ſhall ſit under their vines and fig-trees, and no tyrants make them afraid. Even war, our fooliſh war, will aid thoſe events, and ere long the ſpirit of deluſion will ceaſe.

"France is acting under an unſeen, and an unacknowledged influence, that influence which dictated to prophets what *they knew not*, and the time of its accompliſhment was equally hid from them. You may, in your peaceful clime, obſerve the ſigns of the times, and hail that approach, which may be as inſtantaneous as the lightning, which ſtarteth from the eaſt, and ſhineth unto the weſt!

"Your old acquaintance Fayette—alas, how degraded, how juſtly fallen. He was in league with the King, not deceived by him, and is ſuſpected of a deſign unfavorable to the great objects we all deſire to ſee realized. He is confined in the caſtle of Magdebourg, and at the mercy of the deſpot of Pruſſia, who, by the way, as one of the villainous confederacy of princes, is taking his ſhare of the kingdom of Poland—but this alſo is in aid of what they think not. All will work for good."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Liverpool, dated Feb. 9, to his correſpondent in this city.

"Things at preſent look very dark and gloomy, with reſpect to political matters in Europe. The French nation have declared war with England and Holland. In France all at preſent ſeems to be little leſs than one entire ſcene of tumult, anarchy and confuſion. On the 21ſt of laſt month they put their late King to death, by publicly taking off his head. Our preparations for war are very vigorous, and except the Lord in mercy prevent, the approaching ſummer ſeems likely to be a very bloody one indeed; the Lord prepare us for all his holy will!—I am often of late thinking on thoſe two paſſages of ſcripture, viz. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice;" and "The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble." I am well ſatisfied that the judge of all the earth muſt and will do right—though from the preſent appearance of things I cannot help frequently expreſſing myſelf in thoſe words of the apoſtle—"How unſearchable are his judgments, and his ways paſt finding out!"

"I rejoice much with you in the proſpect you have of peace with the Indian nations on your frontiers; the good Lord bring it about, and eſtabliſh it! And with you I hope I can and do heartily pray; O that the kingdom of the Prince of Peace may come, and that the knowledge of the glory of his name and love may increaſe, and ſpread from pole to pole, and from the river to the ends of the earth!"

FROM THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

A late publication, from London, called "THE JOCKEY CLUB," while treating on the intrigues of the QUEEN of France, introduces the following note:—

"To us who are acquainted with the actual reſources of France and with the ſpirit and unanimity that now prevail through the whole country, the idea of conquering it appears inſanity; but while the momentary exceſſes of an outraged and juſtly exaſperated multitude, are at preſent ſo maliciouſly dwelt on, in order to depreciate the generous univerſal principle on which the nation act, let us refer our readers to the ſavage horrors now daily exerciſing on the frontiers, without a ſhadow of intereſt or provocation, by the diſciplined armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria, under the command of that humane, experienced, and philoſophic general, the Duke of Brunſwick, the valiant brother of our Royal George, and in order to give ſome idea of the tenderneſs and compaſſion of the French ariſtocracy, we ſhall relate the following anecdote, the veracity of which is generally acknowledged throughout Paris, and we ourſelves heard it triumphantly recorded by a young French ariſtocrat, who occaſionally aſſiſted ot the ceremony.

For a conſiderable time before the tenth of Auguſt, the royaliſts aſſumed a very imperious tone, their numbers were formidable, and they announced, without reſerve, their hopes, which with them amounted to a certainty of a counter-revolution, and their paſtimes were adapted to the ſanguine expectations they indulged.

"There has been a machine lately invented in France, for the execution of criminals, called a Guillotin, after the name of its inventor, and it is contrived, that on dropping, inſtantaneouſly to ſever the head from the body. In the ariſtocratic families, and chiefly among thoſe connected with the Queen, it was the cuſtom every day, as ſoon as dinner was finiſhed, to have one of theſe Guillotins in miniature, brought in with the deſert. Around it were fixed figures repreſenting ſome of the principal and moſt obnoxious patriots, Meſſrs. d'Orleans, Condorcet, Briſſot, &c. About the neck of each, was a ſmall phial containing a crimſon coloured liquid perfume. A magiſtrate (one of the party) was appointed to try the criminals, and immediately on ſentence being pronounced, by an ingenious mechanical proceſs, down dropped the Guillotin, the head was at once chopped off, and the blood flowed, when the company in general, and particularly the ladies, eagerly and joyfully ſteeped their handkerchiefs in it, and applying it to their noſes, in extacy exclaimed, "Ah! qu'il eſt doux, le ſang des patriotes!" "Ah! how ſweet is this patriot blood!" for amongſt them, as with our fine gentry in London, the word patriot is an epithet of mockery and deriſion.

"From the above well known fact, we leave our readers to conclude, what the reſult would have been, if victory had inclined to their ſide. Eleven thouſand victims were already predeſtined to the block, and it cannot be ſuppoſed there would have been much pains beſtowed on the formation of tribunals for trial."

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Sally,	Turner,	Montego-Bay
Brig Amiable Sophia,	Guiſnel,	Marſeilles
Betſey,	Peddy,	Fayal
Brandywine Miller,	Knox,	Liſbon
Active,	Garman,	Charleſton

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/
3 per Cents,		10/2
Deferred,		10/8
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	11	per cent. prem

To-Morrow will be publiſhed,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-Street,
A CASE,
Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is diſcuſſed the Queſtion,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?
Price Half a Dollar.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	100
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 27
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	12	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.	12	13
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		12
——Dipped		11
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 32
Cocoa pr. cwt.		17
Coffee pr. lb.	15	17
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	12	13
——Ravens		9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	0
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 75
——Common,		5 50
——Bur middlings, beſt		4 47
——Meal, Indian		3 13
——ditto Rye,		3 13
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.		1 40
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	1 7	1 27
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		60
——Barley	1	1 3
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 53
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		106 67
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
———ſecond quality	6	4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44	47
Muſtard per. lb.		87
———flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		66
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		13 33
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		6 33
Ditto pr. jar		2 33
Ditto pr. box		2 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 12
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		62
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		24
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		33
——Liverpool		33
——Cadiz		25
——Liſbon		27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		15
Ditto Live Oak,		18 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl,		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2 33
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.		4 33
———————inferior		3 33
———————old		4 67
———Rappahannock		3 33
———Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
———Dark,		2 40
———Long-leaf		2 40
———Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
———Carolina, new	2 7	3
———————old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
———Liſbon	120	126
———Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
———Fayal		52
———Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
———Claret	4	6
———Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
———Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	430
——— at 60 days	426⅔
——— at 90 days	424
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37
——— 90 days,	35

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Univerſal Grammar, Graſſes, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happineſs, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindoſtan, Hippotamus, Hiſtory, New-Holland, Horſe, Horſemanſhip, Hottentots, Hunting, Huſbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles. Embelliſhed with ſixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As ſeveral gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early ſubſcriptions, have only received a ſmall part of the work, they are earneſtly requeſted to complete their ſets, as far as publiſhed, immediately, while the publiſher ſtill has it in his power to ſupply them with the parts which have not been furniſhed. As the ſubſcription will very poſſibly be cloſed by the firſt of July next, the publiſher cannot undertake to complete ſets after that period; and thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this truly valuable and important work, will pleaſe apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be diſappointed.*

The very heavy expence neceſſarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indiſpenſably requiſite for the publiſher to adhere more ſtrictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. ep1m

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—to accompliſh which, will require the ſervice of many carpenters and maſons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunſwick, March 24th. ep3w

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1 Caſh Prize		25,000
1 ditto		20,000
1 ditto		15,000
1 ditto		10,000
2 ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000	10,000
20 ditto	500	10,000
100 ditto	100	10,000
200 ditto	50	10,000
400 ditto	25	10,000
1,000 ditto	20	20,000
15,000 ditto	10	150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks		
50,000		

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

" *An Enquiry how far the Puniſhment of Death*
" *is neceſſary in Pennſylvania. With Notes and*
" *Illuſtrations.* By William Bradford, *Eſq.*
" *To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and*
" *Penitentiary Houſe of Philadelphia, and of the*
" *interior Management thereof.* By Caleb
" Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire*
" *into the Cauſes of all human Corruptions, we*
" *ſhall find that they proceed from the Impunity*
" *of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Pu-*
" *niſhments.*"——Monteſq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

☞ *The above work is ſold in Charleſton by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boſton, by David Weſt.*